

ley of Chicago, who shot it while hunting Jack Snipe on the marshes in the vicinity of Hyde Lake, South Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14, 1915. The specimen is in the Harris Extension collection.

Bubo virginianus virginianus. GREAT HORNED OWL.—Woodruff (Birds of the Chicago Area, 1907, p. 106) says of this species, "The Great Horned Owl was a common resident many years ago, but now it is very rare." At the present time, however, individuals may frequently be seen in the more heavily wooded portions of the sand dune region, near Millers, Ind., and three nests were found in the spring of 1914, a short distance east of that village. One, located March 15 in an old Crow's nest about forty feet up a small scrub pine, contained three slightly incubated eggs. March 17, two heavily incubated eggs were collected from a nest in a cavity in the top of a very large dead pine stub, the female was shot as she left the nest. The third, from which three downy young, ranging in age from about one to five or six days old, and adult female were collected April 4,—was located in a cavity in broken off top of large dead pine tree, about twenty feet from the ground. A few miles east and outside the limits of the "Area," two more nests were found; one in old Crow's nest a few feet up a very small Scrub Pine sapling, with a two-thirds grown nestling, contained the remains of a Bittern. The other, from which three young in downy stage were secured April 4, 1915, contained the remains of a cottontail rabbit, and a half eaten Meadow Lark.

In all cases the parent birds were extremely wary, seldom even a glimpse of the male being offered, and the same was true of the female, except while incubating or brooding newly hatched young, at which times a very close approach was allowed. A very noticeable increase in the number of Ruffed Grouse seen lately in this region, may, in part, be due to the thinning out of the Horned Owls.

Hesperisiphona vespertina vespertina. EVENING GROSBEAK.—First noted this winter (1916) February 6, when a female was taken from a flock of four, near Mineral Springs, Ind., from which date they were noted in increasing numbers in different parts of the dune regions. Six males were secured from a flock of about seventy-five, just east of Gary, Ind., March 30, and two females the same day from a flock of about forty, near Millers. Last noted April 1, when a flock of eight was seen near Gary.

Dendroica discolor. PRAIRIE WARBLER.—A fine male of this species was secured May 16, 1915, in the brush near Eggers, South Chicago, Ill.—H. L. STODDARD, N. W. Harris Public School Extension of Field Museum, Chicago, Ill.

Notes from Leon Co., Florida.—Butorides virescens virescens. LITTLE GREEN HERON.—An example of this species was seen Jan. 3 and 4, 1916, in the marshes bordering Lake Iamonia. The only thing conspicuous about it was its extreme shyness, a fruitless hour being spent in trying to collect it. The Green Heron is considered rare in the United States in winter according to the Check-List. Barring one record for the South

Carolina coast, all others come from the subtropical parts of Florida. It seems, therefore, surprising to find it so far inland, especially as freezing weather had prevailed a week previously.

Colinus virginianus floridanus. FLORIDA BOB-WHITE.—Mr. R. W. Williams, Jr., in his preliminary list of the birds of Leon Co. (Auk, XXI, 1904, p. 453) gives *virginianus* as the local form, although he had seen intermediates and suspected the occurrence of *floridanus* in the southern part of the county. On Horseshoe Plantation, in the extreme northern part of the county, my relatives had often spoken of shooting small dark quail, and wondered what they were. On Jan. 1, 1916, six males were shot and brought to me, all alike in size and coloration. One was preserved, and Dr. Dwight, who kindly compared it with his series, pronounces it a typical *floridanus*, making the first county record, and so far as I can find the northernmost point from which typical examples of this subspecies have been taken. In considering the status of the species in this section it should be born in mind that it is full of quail preserves which are continually being restocked with northern birds. It is now, of course, impossible to determine definitely which was the original resident form.

Certhia familiaris americana. BROWN CREEPER.—The only definite records for Florida that I can find are the two specimens from Leon Co. recorded by Williams. Wayne in his notes on the birds of the Wacissa and Aucilla River Regions (Auk, XII, 1895, pp. 362-367) lists the Brown Creeper but gives no information about it. It seems, therefore, advisable to record two individuals which I saw on the Horseshoe Plantation, one on Dec. 25, 1915, and another in a totally different part of the plantation on Dec. 26. Unfortunately I was at that time ignorant of the bird's rarity in Florida so made no effort to collect a specimen.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, Ithaca, N. Y.